

WEATHER FORECAST.
Showers to-day and probably to-mor-
row; moderate south winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 75; lowest, 65.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

TWO CENT TRANSFER WON BY B. R. T. AND GREEN CAR LINES, BEGINNING AUGUST 1

Commissioner Nixon Says
Order Necessary to Save
Systems.

FEEDER ROADS FREE

Monthly Accounting of the
Gains Must Be Given
to P. S. C.

LEASES WERE IN PERIL

Manhattan Has 14 No Charge
Points Left of 113, Brook-
lyn 30 Out of 1,008

An order permitting both the New York Railways Company, which operates the green surface cars in Manhattan, and the surface car lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, to charge 2 cents each for transfers was signed yesterday afternoon by Lewis Nixon, Public Service Commissioner. The order goes into effect in both cases August 1. It will continue to be operative as far as the New York Railways Company is concerned, until July 7, 1920. The B. R. T. order is to be effective until July 30 of the same year. In each instance the Public Service Commission reserves the right to extend the time at some future date.

All but fourteen transfer points on the green car lines will be affected and all but thirty points—in addition to feeder line transfers—on the B. R. T. In respect to the latter company, the order specifically exempts transfers between feeder and trunk lines. There are at present 113 free transfer points on the New York Railways Company system and 1,008 on the B. R. T.

The charge of 2 cents is to apply only to the initial transfer issued. In cases where it has heretofore been customary to issue transfers on transfers, the practice will be continued and no additional charge will be made for them.

The transfer points exempted from the additional charge are those at which franchises, or other agreements with the city, preclude its collection. They are not only in Manhattan, but in former separate communities which now constitute a part of the city and over which, under the Rochester fare decision, the city authorities now have control.

Check Kept on Profits.
Each company is required by the order to keep a careful account of the results of the transfer change as affecting the income of the corporations. The B. R. T. is to make monthly reports to the Public Service Commission. In the case of the New York Railways Company it is stipulated that, if the city is dissatisfied with the valuation of the company's property, placed in evidence at the hearings, it may, at the end of six months, apply to have the proceedings reopened.

"The public should have a true statement of the transit situation in this city," said Commissioner Nixon. "The case of the New York Railways Company is stipulated that, if the city is dissatisfied with the valuation of the company's property, placed in evidence at the hearings, it may, at the end of six months, apply to have the proceedings reopened."

"The Federal Court informed the Public Service Commission that unless the railroad company was granted some relief, either in the way of an increase of fare of six or seven or eight cents, or permitted to charge for transfers, the court would cancel the leases which had been made. The relief of this would be that every time one person changed from one line of cars to another he would have to pay an extra fare of five cents, or if he made two changes ten cents."

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Free Transfer Points to Be Retained on Manhattan and Brooklyn Systems

In Manhattan, free street car transfers will continue to be given only at:

One Hundred and Sixteenth street and Lexington avenue.
One Hundred and Sixth street and Amsterdam avenue.
One Hundred and Ninth street and Columbus avenue.
Eighty-sixth street and Madison avenue.
Fifty-third street and Ninth avenue.
Thirty-fourth street and Broadway.
Twenty-fourth street and Park avenue.
Twenty-third street and Broadway.
Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue.
Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue.
Sixth avenue and Eighth street.
Sixth avenue and Fourteenth street.
Spring street and Broadway.
Canal street and West Broadway.

In Brooklyn, the important free transfer points to be retained are:

The Flatbush avenue line to the Montague street line.
Myrtle avenue line to Montague street line.
Court street line to Hamilton avenue line.
Bushwick avenue line to Flushing-Knickerbocker line.
Union avenue line to Bushwick avenue line.
Union avenue line to Flushing-Knickerbocker line.
Richmond Hill line to Flushing-Knickerbocker line.
Grand street line to Flushing-Knickerbocker line.
Grand street line to Flushing-Knickerbocker line.
Church avenue line to Eighth avenue line.
Church avenue line to Fifth avenue line.
Fifteenth street line to Union street line.
Hamburg (now Wilson) avenue line to Ocean avenue line.
Broadway line to Wyckoff avenue line.
Reid avenue line to Wyckoff avenue line.
Hamilton Ferry line to Smith street line.
Lorimer street line to Nostrand avenue line.

STATEN ISLAND FERRYMEN OUT

Crowds Enraged When Oilers,
Firemen and Water Tenders
Quit Without Notice.

POLICE MAN ONE BOAT

Delaney Says Strikers Will Re-
turn—Marine Rioters Wreck
Strikebreaker Office.

Staten Islanders were enraged last evening when the oilers, firemen and water tenders on the municipal ferries struck at the rush hour.

What particularly irritated the thousands of clerks, stenographers and office workers who waited a while in the rain until they were assured that there was no immediate prospect of the boats running again was the fact that the men had gone out without a word of warning to the public.

American crowds are proverbially good natured and this one was no exception, but there were many bitter things said before the commuters made their way back into the subway and began the long trip home by way of the ferry running from Sixty-ninth street, Brooklyn, to the crowded condition of both the Interborough and B. R. T. subways, forced to handle this unaccustomed business, did not tend to smooth a ruffled temper.

The walkout took place at 4 o'clock, just as the rush of homeward bound commuters was beginning, when the ferry room watch on the ferryboat Richmond went off duty according to the usual schedule and the new watch failed to report. Shortly afterward the ferryboat Queens came in and also was promptly deserted by the firemen, oilers and water tenders on board. In half an hour a crowd of several thousand commuters had gathered in the ferry house and street and resorted from the First precinct were called out to maintain order and prevent the overcrowding of the ferry house itself.

Continued on Fourth Page.

LETTERS BY AIR MAIL 2C. NOW

Burleson Cuts Plane Rate to
First Class Postal Matter
Level.

SPECIAL STAMP GIVEN UP

Big Extension of Flying Ser-
vice Predicted by Postmas-
ter-General.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Postmaster-General Burleson reduced to-day the postage rate on airplane mail to 2 cents an ounce, the regular rate for first class mail matter, and placed the air mail service on the same footing with all other means of mail transportation.

The effect of the order, Otto Praeger, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, explained, is to put all first class mail on the same basis and the question of time in mailing will determine whether or not a letter will go by airplane instead of by train. Letters in transit which miss train connections will be forwarded by airplane to make up the lost time.

It was stated that there was no guarantee under the new arrangement that a letter would go by airplane, but that persons might go to post office stations where airplane mail sacks were made up and request that their letters be put in these sacks.

Special airplane stamps will be abandoned and letters need not be marked "via air post."

Postmaster-General Burleson, in making his announcement, said: "The successful operation of the air mail for more than one year and the great development for commercial work in the airplane in that period have taken this phase of mail transportation entirely out of the class of experimental work. The great saving of time now effected over the fastest railroad train between New York and Chicago will enable the Department to make a saving in car space of more than twice the cost of the operation of an air mail service on that route. It will therefore no longer be necessary to charge more than the regular rate of postage for the transmission of airplane mail."

Continued on Fourth Page.

SLAYER HAMBY IS REVEALED AS SOLDIER'S SON

Chicago Woman Says His
Father Probably Was
"Busy Jim" Hamby.

HOME IN WINNIPEG

Elder Hamby Quit Race
Track Work to Enlist in
Canada at 56.

HE DIED OVERSEAS

Condemned Man Gives Sing-
ing Officials Clue to Mys-
terious Identity.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

CHICAGO, July 18.—The veil of mystery behind which Gordon Fawcett Hamby, New York's unique condemned murderer, has hidden his life history since he was convicted a few weeks ago of the killing of two officials of the East Brooklyn Savings Bank was lifted to-day by the aged widow of "Blind John" Condon, one time "race track king" of Chicago and the middle West.

Mrs. Condon, after a long struggle with her memory, identified Hamby as in all probability the shiftless son of "Busy Jim" Hamby, race track employee of her husband's. Hamby shook the turf dust from his heels when Canada began sending troops across the ocean, and despite his 54 years, gave his life as a soldier, although he died of disease before getting in action against the Germans.

If the "Hamby" of Sing Sing's death house is the son of "Busy Jim" Hamby, he comes of a substantial and highly respected family of Winnipeg, Canada. Reports from that city to-night tended to confirm Mrs. Condon's identification of the son of her husband's late race track "runner."

Finally Breaks Silence.
In the death house of Sing Sing Thursday the bank slayer, apparently annoyed over the persistence with which officials pursued their efforts to penetrate his alias, gave way finally and told them they would learn who he really is if they asked the information of John Condon, 2423 Michigan avenue, this city. No John Condon could be found there, Mrs. John Condon was found, and she readily identified herself as the widow of "Blind John" Condon, of racing prominence.

Tracing the history of "Busy Jim" Hamby revealed that he came originally from Canada and that Gordon Fawcett Hamby apparently had imbibed some of his father's roving traits. Inquiry in Winnipeg established the fact that "Busy Jim" was an uncle of Fawcett Hamby, and that after he had left to satisfy his desire to follow the racing "game" his children were cared for by the family of George Hamby, an uncle of Fawcett Hamby. George Hamby is a health inspector for the city of Winnipeg.

He told reporters that the family remained in the service as a patriotic duty, regardless of the small salaries received, and the unprecedented cost of living, which meant heavy sacrifices for some of them, and they were strengthened in their resolve to remain by the belief that when the diplomatic service was more or less reorganized after peace was made the capable men of proved ability would be advanced to positions as chiefs of missions when vacancies occurred or new posts were to be filled.

It is declared that no encouragement for that hope has been received, in consequence of which gloom is said to prevail in more than one embassy and legation. Because of the belief that politics has been placed over merit in the diplomatic service more than a dozen of the best men are said to have decided to resign.

**PHILLIPS CONFIDENT
ATTACHES WILL STAY**
Assistant Secretary Comments
on Walkout Report.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Assistant Secretary of State Phillips, who is directing the State Department in the absence of Mr. Clegg, today said that the situation with regard to the resignation of the part of the diplomatic service in Europe, particularly in the war ridden countries, was exceedingly difficult, but that regardless of circumstances there has been no hint of disaffection in any part of the service.

Continued on Fourth Page.

BIG WALKOUT IN U. S. DIPLOMATIC CORPS, IS RUMOR

Counsellors and First Sec-
retaries Dissatisfied, Ac-
cording to Reports.

MERIT NOT REWARDED

Bitter Complaint Made That
Capable Men Fail to Get
Advancement.

DOZEN LIKELY TO RESIGN

Politically Appointed Minis-
ters "Write Books"—Subor-
dinates Do the Work.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

THE HAGUE, July 18.—Something like a wholesale walkout in the American diplomatic service is impending in the next few months, if reports current in diplomatic circles here and notes received from Paris, London, Switzerland and elsewhere have any truth in them.

According to these reports, which are substantiated in part by letters I have seen, much dissatisfaction is said to exist in the various embassies and legations because, it is said, the Administration at Washington is not showing any disposition to recognize merit or length of successful service by advancing capable, trained men out of the diplomatic service to be chiefs of missions, as is the system in most European diplomatic services.

It appears that between fifteen and twenty counsellors and first secretaries have discussed the situation informally among themselves, either personally or in some cases by means of the confidential diplomatic pouch, with a view to individual but more or less common action.

Nothing Left Except to Resign.
The conclusion said to have been arrived at is that if the position of counsellor of an embassy or first secretary of legation is as high as the most capable men can attain, some of them of many years' training and experience, then nothing is left for those who have already attained that goal and consequently have no further prospects but to resign.

A considerable number of the best men in the American service, I am informed, are preparing to take that step before the end of the year. The attitude taken is that Congress and even more so the public have only a faint idea of the really splendid work done and service rendered by the American Diplomatic Corps during the long war, when not only our country's representation but the interests of many other countries had to be looked after.

Bitter complaint has been made that while politically appointed Ambassadors and Ministers in some instances have made capital for themselves by writing books of self-praise it was the counsellors and first secretaries who were the backbone of the legations, with their years of training, who really did the work, "carried the load," but they never are heard of.

Patriotic Duty Felt.

Some of these men declare they remained in the service as a patriotic duty, regardless of the small salaries received, and the unprecedented cost of living, which meant heavy sacrifices for some of them, and they were strengthened in their resolve to remain by the belief that when the diplomatic service was more or less reorganized after peace was made the capable men of proved ability would be advanced to positions as chiefs of missions when vacancies occurred or new posts were to be filled.

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"Conscience of living are undoubtedly hard," said Mr. Phillips, "and without a doubt at their present scale of salaries the diplomatic officials have a struggle; but at the same time I have every reason to believe that these men will remain at their posts notwithstanding the embarrassments. They are not the sort to quit even if the sacrifice is more than they should be compelled to sustain."

Continued on Fourth Page.

SENATE WILL NOT RATIFY WITHOUT RESERVATIONS, CONFEREES TELL WILSON

FRENCH CRITICS ASSAIL TREATY

Attacks in Chamber of Deputies Are Similar to Those
in U. S. Senate.

FOCH'S THREAT IS FEARED

Bouillon May Read Command-
er's Protest on Rhine
Settlement.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

PARIS, July 18.—The course which the peace treaty is taking in the French Parliament shows a curious parallel with the difficulties it is experiencing in America. Franklin Bouillon, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and some of the other members also, are close students of American affairs and although the ratification of the treaty here is regarded as a foregone conclusion the extremely inquisitorial attitude of the treaty committee is causing surprise to the Government.

It is prompted largely by the critical examination now going on in the American Senate. It is impossible yet to forecast the report of the committee of the Chamber of Deputies, which still has much of the treaty to go over, but the discussion so far seems to foreshadow much criticism in the report.

For the second time Premier Clemenceau appeared before the committee yesterday in response to a request. In a long secret session the committee asked for the production of the treaty, verbal, or minutes of the meetings of the Council of Four, just as the American Senate asked for the same data. The secretary with which the Council of Four drew up the treaty in complete disregard of President Wilson's first principle of no secret treaties was not present.

It was to enable Premier Clemenceau to defeat Marshal Foch that President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George consented to the French alliance. Foch apparently was not satisfied and appears to have given copies of the letters to Bouillon. If read they undoubtedly would cause a sensation. Whether Clemenceau can satisfy the committee is the question. The committee is now in the Rhine, which has brought up again the differences between Marshal Foch and Premier Clemenceau. M. Bouillon has threatened to read the letters which Marshal Foch sent to the Council of Four protesting against the treaty.

The responsibilities commission reported adversely yesterday to the council on the request of former Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and Field Marshal von Hindenburg to appear for trial before the court of honor. It is pointed out that the treaty expressly demands the surrender of the former Kaiser.

**GERMANS TRY TO KILL
AMERICAN OFFICER**

Provost Marshal Cockrell Un-
hurt by Fusillade.

By the Associated Press.

CORLENS, July 18.—Two Germans attempted last night to assassinate Major George Cockrell, Provost Marshal of the American forces in Germany. The Major was not injured.

The attempt was deliberate and premeditated. Cockrell is on the German secret list of "marked Americans," and during the last week has received five threatening letters, one of which says he will die within twenty-four hours to live.

Major Cockrell, accompanied by a military police officer, was walking along a dark street of Corleins at 10 o'clock last night when he met two Germans who began firing as soon as they had passed the Americans, blaring away over their shoulders as they ran.

This probably accounts for their poor marksmanship, as neither of the Americans was hurt, although several shots were fired. The Germans proved better runners than marksmen, as they escaped despite a hot chase.

Major Cockrell's home is in St. Paul, Minn.

KING PETER BACK IN SERBIA.

Monarch Cheered on Return From
His Exile in Greece.

BELGRADE, July 18.—King Peter arrived yesterday at Arandjeljevo, Serbia, on a special train supplied by the Greek Government. The king met the monarch at the station.

King Peter refused to have any ceremony in connection with his arrival, but the population of his native land at the stations it passed in welcome to the aged sovereign returning from his self-imposed exile in Greece.

FRENCH SUFFRAGE BLOCKED.

Senate Committee Reports Ad-
versely Bill Chamber Passed.

PARIS, July 18.—The electoral committee of the Senate decided to-day to report unfavorably the bill passed by the Chamber of Deputies giving the vote to women.

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Eight Cargo Ships Are Put on German Routes

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Eight steel cargo carrying vessels of the Shipping Board have been assigned to trade routes to Germany. The names of these vessels and their size, with other details, have not been announced. These vessels are in addition to the one turned over by a Philadelphia shipping company for service between Philadelphia and Hamburg.

Sailings for all eight ships are expected before August 1.

SENATE ALMOST 'ENDS THE WAR'

Amendment to Cut Cost of
Trading Ban Says "Peace
Exists."

JUST MISSES PASSING

Fall's Resolution Suddenly
Brings Realization of
Words' Import.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Senate had a narrow escape to-day from declaring the war at an end. Senator Fall (N. M.) introduced an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill declaring that "a status of peace with the former German Empire being declared to exist," no part of the appropriations carried in the measure should be used to enforce the trading with the enemy act. It was only defeated by a vote of 33 to 27.

The amendment was offered during a quiet moment when there were few Democrats in their seats and was on the point of being accepted without objection when Senator Kenyon (Ia.) observed that it looked important, and as few Administration Senators were present he suggested a quorum should be summoned. As soon as the roll had been called Mr. Fall introduced his measure.

"A peace status does in fact exist," he said. "Are you going to be afraid to turn your citizens loose to trade? I am not surprised that the belief is widely entertained that the treaty of peace must be ratified before we shall have peace, but that is not the fact. Peace does exist. The ratification of a treaty is not the only means to produce peace. There ought to be some authority to declare that it does exist. The blockade has been raised. The nations are all trading with Germany. The President is issuing licenses for this trade and if this amendment should have been passed the former German Empire being declared to exist," he said.

Senator Underwood (Ala.) insisted it seemed an effort indirectly to declare peace with Germany before the usual course of ratification. He understood the trading with the enemy act was not being forced upon the former German Empire being declared to exist," he said.

Mr. Fall thereupon, saying he wanted merely results, withdrew the words objected to, and it looked as if the amendment would be adopted. Senator Nelson (Minn.) however, protested warmly that no private agreement of Senators could bind the Senate, and a roll call was ordered on the amendment. As a result it was defeated, 27 yeas, 63 nays. Nearly all affirmative votes were Republican and of the opposition Democrats. But there were several exceptions on both sides.

NOTED WOMAN FLIER IS KILLED IN FRANCE

Baroness de La Roche Flew
Over Paris Ten Years Ago.

PARIS, July 18.—Baroness de La Roche, the French woman flier, was killed in an airplane accident at the air-drome at Crotoy to-day. The Baroness was flying with a passenger when the accident occurred.

The Baroness de La Roche was the first woman to make an airplane flight over Paris. This was about ten years ago. She won her pilot license in 1910.

In 1915 the Baroness made an altitude record for women, rising to a height of 13,663 feet, and in June of the present year she flew to an altitude of 15,700 feet, beating the record of Ruth Law, the American woman flier. During her career as a flier the Baroness had met with many accidents.

POPE GLAD BLOCKADE IS OFF.

Urges German Catholics Abandon
Thoughts of Hatred.

ROME, July 18.—Pope Benedict has addressed to the Bishops of Germany a letter expressing joy over the removal of the blockade. The letter recommends that an attitude of Christian charity be taken in regard to reparations for war damages.

The Pope expressed confidence that the civilized nations, and especially Catholics, would aid the populations brought to a state of extreme need. He recommended that all thoughts of hatred against former enemies be abandoned by German Catholics.

Four 'Hand Picked' Repub-
lican Senators Shock Him
by Their Stand.

HE RUSHES TO CAPITOL

Holds 'Open' Conference
With Hitchcock, Who Par-
tially Regains Favor.

NEW METHODS PROBABLE

Invitations to White House
May Cease—Interviewers
Are Shut Out.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—President Wilson learned to-day that the ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany and the League of Nations covenant as a single act by the United States Senate was impossible unless the ratifying body has first written into the document reservations which will remove the menace to American sovereignty which the covenant now contains. The information was borne home to him by the four Republican Senators hand picked by the President himself from that wing of the party in the Senate which is most kindly disposed toward some form of international agreement to prevent future wars.

At the conclusion of the interview the President, shocked and surprised to find that the power to sway had forsaken him in this vital hour, ordered his motor car and sped to the Capitol for a conference with Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), ranking Democrat of the Foreign Relations Committee, who has been partially restored to Executive favor after last week's snub as a part of the eleventh hour efforts of the President to solidify his partisans in defense of his foreign policy.

What Inquiry Revealed.

The White House conferences with the Republican Senators have been a great disappointment to Mr. Wilson. According to the White House plan of converting the opposition the Senators summoned to the Executive presence had been those members of the upper house who, the President had been led to understand, were the least serious opponents of his league scheme.

He discovered that whereas this was true enough as far as it went, it was nevertheless also true that even those favorably inclined members of the Senate were staunchly against the covenant as brought home from Paris, and that such objections as they held to the covenant, although less numerous than those entertained by Senators Lodge (Mass.), Borah (Idaho), Knox (Pa.), Johnson (Cal.), Sherman (Ill.) and Poindexter (Wash.), were just as firmly fixed. The President was told by every member of the group he had summoned that without reservations the treaty would not be ratified.

Another interesting feature of the situation presented by the events of to-day was the sudden stoppage of the flow of invitations to the Republicans. No engagements with members of the opposition have been made for to-morrow. None today's visit of four marks the end of the conferences was not announced, but the President, having realized the impervious character of the Republican armor of opposition, has determined to employ new methods.

The President arrived at the Capitol shortly before 6 o'clock. Senator Hitchcock, who had gone home and who expected to depart for Swampscott, Mass., by an evening train, had been notified only an hour before. He arrived at the President's room carrying in his hand copies of several recent issues of The Sun. He laid the file of papers upon a table and then waited for his party hour.

The greetings between the President and the Senator were of the most studiously cordial character. They met, clasped hands and then the President, seating himself on a divan, motioned Senator Hitchcock to a nearby chair and the conference was on. True to the principle of "open covenants, openly arrived at," the door remained open while the secret service men, and newspaper correspondents packed the corridors.

The President smiled and Senator Hitchcock fairly beamed. They chatted for almost an hour and then parted. The President left the Capitol having first indicated to the reporters that the whole purpose of his visit was a clarification of counsel, but it was not explained just what had beclouded the counsel or what resolution had been determined upon as the most efficacious.

Continued on Fourth Page.